FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX FAYETTEVILLE N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1836. [NO. 1012.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for country Produce.
September 19, 1836. 11tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having returned to Fayetteville, where he expects to remain three or four weeks, would either sell or exchange his Plantation and Lands on the Cape Fear, opposite Wilmington, for Lands in the Counties of Madison, Haywood, Tipton or Fayette, in West Tennessee.
WILLIAM L. MILLER.
October 18, 1836. 11-3w

SELLING OFF
AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to the West, offers his large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Saddles and Crockery.

Merchants would do well to call and examine the Stock, as they are all new and bought this Fall.
A. W. CARPENTER
North side Hay St., 3 doors West of Market Square.
October 18, 1836. 11-tf

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for CASH:

Raisins.		Noyeau, Perfect Love, Rose, Peppermint	Cordials.
Citron.			
Preserved Ginger.			
Cloves.			
Nutmegs.			
Almonds.			
Nuts and Filberts			
Walnuts			
Table Salt			
Saltpetre.			
and Alspice			
Alum			
Ground Ginger.			
Crackers and Jas.			
Water do.			
Powder,			
Imperial and Young Hyson	TEAS.		
and Brown Sugar.			
Cheese.			
Tamarinds.			
Herrings.			
Powders & Soda do.			

Cream Tartar. Madder.
Lucifer Matches. Camphor
Rose & Cologne Water.
Oil Lemon and Oil Peppermint.
Oil Cinnamon and Oil Winter Green
Oil Thyme and Essence Peppermint.
Hair Powder. Sweet Oil in flasks.
Superior Spanish Segars.
Common do Bar Soap.
Chewing Tobacco.
Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff. Spanish Brown
Rose & Transpar'nt Soap
Madeira and Port Wine.
Cog. Brandy & Jam. Rum.
Holland Gin.

A large assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20. 11 3w.

The Subscriber has

20 BUSHELS OF HERDS' GRASS SEED for sale.
ELI HARRIS
Wind Hill, Montgomery C'ty., Oct. 11, 1836

J. SELPH,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from N. York, Gold and Silver patent lever, and a variety of other

WATCHES,

Gold CHAINS and KEYS, fine BREASTPINS, POCKETS and finger RINGS, silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS and THIMBLES, steel Watch CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Having made arrangements to enlarge his business considerably, intends to keep at all times a supply of

SILVER SPOONS,

And other Ware of his own Manufacture. He will as usual devote his personal and strictest attention to *CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING*
September 21, 1836. 7-6w.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Agenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Campbell & Prior*, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who alone is authorised to settle the same.

All notes and accounts remaining unsettled after the first day of November, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.
WARREN PRIOR.
September 8, 1836. 5tf

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.
New Goods to come by almost every arrival
October 10, 1836. 10-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.
JONES FULLER.
October 12, 1836. 10-tf

SHOES.

27 CASES Men's Kip Brogans,
1 do. do Calf do.
3 do. do. Thick do.
4 do. Women's Leather Boots,
1 do Ladies Lasting Shoes,
2 do. do Morocco do.
Just received and for sale by
H. P. PECK.
October 12 10-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to be absent from the State for a few months, and requests that if he has left any claim unsettled, it may be presented to E. J. Hale
GILES M. MALLETT.
October 11, 1836.

PAPER.

JUST received, a large supply of very fine and cheap Letter Paper
E. J. HALE.
October 11.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating a Mutual Insurance Company in the Town of Fayetteville, with or without Banking privileges
October 5. 9-4w.

For Rent,

THE Front, Rear and Lofts of the large Building recently occupied by E. B. Drake, as a Store, separately or together. Apply to
E. FULLER Attorney.
October 5, 1836. 9-4w.

H. P. PECK

HAS just received his Fall Supply of
DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
Broadcloths, Plain and Ribbed Cassimeres
Sattinetts, Flannels, French & English Merinoes
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings
French, English and American Calicoes
Bishop Lawn, Long Lawn, Tickings
Jaconet, Swiss, Book and cross-barred Muslins
Irish Linen, Bombazines, Bombazettes, Circassians
Silk and cotton Velvets, Vestings, Cravats
Padding, Canvass, Buckram
Pongee and Flag Silk Hdkfs, Cotton Flags
Cotton, woollen, buckskin, beaver, horse skin, kid and silk gloves
Bead Bags and Purses, Pocket Books, Wallets
Shell and horn tuck and side Combs
Cloth Brushes, Hair do, Tooth do, Shaving do.
Pearl Buttons, Bone do, Gilt coat and vest do
Prunelle do Fancy Soaps
Silver Pencils, Silver & double silver Spectacles
Watches, Watch Guards, Pins, Needles
Silver Thimbles, Breast Pins, Snuff Boxes
Scissors, Razors, Knives and Forks, Pad Locks
Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Percussion Caps
Ladies' Prunelle, Morocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers, Men's Brogans
Leghorn, Tuscan, straw and silk Bonnets
Bandboxes, Lucifer Matches
Essences Peppermint, wintergreen, cinnamon, lemon and bergamot
Cologne, Antique and Bear's Oil
Opodeldoc, Laudanum, Paregoric
Batemen's Drops, British Oil, &c. &c.

The above articles he offers at Wholesale or Retail, on accommodating terms. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.
Fayetteville Oct 12—10-4t

Female Classical School.

THIS School will be reopened on Monday the 17th October, under the superintendance of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, assisted in the classical Department by Mr. E. Tripp.

To secure efficient instruction, Teachers of approved qualifications have been employed, and the number of pupils to whom their attention will be devoted is limited. The Committe therefore recommend this School as affording opportunity to young ladies for acquiring a thorough education and as under a good moral influence.—Reference to
Rev. J. B. BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P. MALLETT,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
T. C. BLAKE,
C. T. HAIGH,
JOHN W. WRIGHT, } *Committee.*
Fayetteville, October 5, 1836. 9-6w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for an Act incorporating a Bank in the town of Fayetteville.
October 5. 9-4w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating a Manufacturing Company in the County of Cumberland, with or without Banking privileges.
October 5. 9-4w.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glassware, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.
Also, some choice old WINES.
C. A. McMILLAN.
September 19, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce*, or on time to *punctual* customers

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
50 hhds Porto Rico and St Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump
25 hhds Bright Molasses,
25 bbls Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry Old Canary, Teneriffe, St Lucre, Champagne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire. C. J. O
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns, Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf

BONNETS.

10 CASES Ladies Tuscan BONNETS,
6 do. do. Satin Mixed do.
1 do. Ladies Lace and Florence do.
2 do. do. Diamond Lace do.
1 do. Rich figured Silk do.
5 do. Misses Fancy do.
1 do. Leghorn do.
Just received by
H. P. PECK.
October 11. 10-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
September 19, 1836 7-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
50 Bbls No. 3 MACKEREL.
All of which will be sold low for cash.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.
Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

LINE OF PACKETS
TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.
WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents, at Fayetteville
August 18. 2tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
September 7, 1836. 5-tf.

SELLING OFF
At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices. The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market. The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the Northern market,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, August 10, 1836. 1tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1836.

John Averitt, vs. Noel Gainey, and the Heirs at Law of Tryam McFarland, dec'd. } *Petition for Partition of Lands.*

On motion, Arch'd McLean, Jr., Clerk of this Court appointed Guardian, *ad litem* to the infant Heirs of Tryam McFarland, viz: Duncan, Tryam and Mary.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Noel Gainey, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the said defendant, Noel Gainey, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition in this case, otherwise, judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him, and an Order for the Division of the said lands made according to the prayer of Petition.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr. Clerk of said Court at Office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.
(7.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act amending the several acts incorporating the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville.
October 5. 9-4w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an Act incorporating a Rail Road Company, to connect the Cape Fear with the Yadkin and Catawba, also to amend an act incorporating the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company.
October 5. 9-4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.
—ALSO—
FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
G. B. ATKINS.
Post of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Madeira, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c
G. B. ATKINS.
Oct. 5 9 tf.

Bargains! Bargains!!
G. & L. Hurlbutt

IN order to close their concern in this place, are now selling off their STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Hats Shoes and Ready Made Clothing,

Low for CASH. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine their Stock.
September 27, 1836. 8 6w

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a short time since, three Negroes, viz:—MOSES, a waggoner, SAMPSON and JACOB, both boys, they are most likely with Moses, who is a stout, tall Mulatto, of down cast look, seldom looks a person in the face while talking; he has a high forehead I presume he has a false free pass, and will doubtless attempt to escape through Fayetteville (where he is well known) to some non-slaveholding State—he will not be likely to show himself in Fayetteville, but will be apt to pass off at the Wagon Yard with Deep River Cotton Wagoners easily. *Sampson* is rather low than otherwise, not very heavy built, tolerably black, can do plain work in a blacksmith's shop, he is about 25 years old—*Jacob* is a slender, very black boy about 20 years old, stutters very much. I think if a sharp look out is made at the Wagon Yard and Campbellton Landing, they may be taken. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement, so that I get them again.
M. R. MOORE.
Solomon Spainhours, September 26, 1836. 9 4w

INCREASED EXPEDITION
From Baltimore, to Blakely, N. C., in Twenty-six Hours.

GREAT Northern and Southern Line of travel via Washington City, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, &c.

On and after the fifteenth day of October next, travellers from N. York and Philadelphia, reaching Washington by the evening train on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, will be forwarded immediately by the Steamboat to Potomac creek, and thence by stages and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad cars to Richmond, Virginia, which place they will reach at 10½ o'clock A. M. next Morning; leaving Richmond immediately, they will arrive at Petersburg to dinner, and at the termination of the Petersburg Railroad, on the Roanoke, at 8 o'clock, P. M.; whence they will be forwarded by the expeditious lines of J. H. Avery & Co. to Halifax, Tarborough, Warrenton, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Columbia, S. C., Augusta, &c.

Returning, the stages from the South will reach Blakely Depot (the termination of the Petersburg Railroad) at 4 o'clock, P. M., Petersburg at 9 P. M., Richmond at 2 A. M. the next morning, and Washington city in time for the afternoon train of cars to Baltimore—making the trip each way, between Baltimore and Blakely, on the Roanoke, in the unprecedented time of twenty-six hours.

The above line is connected throughout, and connects at Hick's Ford, with the Boydton, Danville, and Salisbury line, and Northern and Southern travellers are guarantied against detention at any point on the route between Baltimore and Augusta.
THE PROPRIETORS.
September 29, 1836. 9-6w

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from my house, in Anson County, North Carolina, on Monday the 1st day of August last, a bond Mulatto Boy, aged between sixteen and seventeen years, not very tall to his age, but thick and chunky, broad face, mouth and nose inclined to be flat, broad teeth, has a mark on his arm, just below his shoulder, said to be the mark of a hog; this mark is very plain with some hair on it, another on his leg, a scar made by the bite of a horse; I am not certain, but think there are marks on his right arm and leg. This Boys name is John Beeseley, commonly called Jack, but I have no thought he will go by this name. The above reward will be given to have the boy secured in any Jail in this State.
H. F. TINDEL.
Anson County, October 8, 1836. 9-6w

The *Richmond Enquirer* says that the "people prefer Martin Van Buren to White, Harrison, or the Devil." It has never occurred to us to consider the election with reference to the contingency of the last candidate mentioned by the Enquirer—but we do not believe that there is any danger of his running against Van Buren. He knows who his best friends are,—and would do nothing to split the party.—*Boston Atlas.*

LINCOLN COUNTY.

A Statistical Statement by the Delegates from Lincoln County, to the Convention in Salisbury.

In submitting a statement of the product of this County, we beg leave in the first place, to refer to the agricultural product of the County. To make an estimate of the quantity of Wheat, we must refer to the operations of our Mills. In making this statement, we will enumerate none but what are called in our County, Merchant Mills, (we have many more Mills that are not included in those that make Merchantable Flour, that grind a great quantity of Wheat, are not furnished with screens and fine Bolting Cloths to make Merchantable Flour.)

We have 36 mills in the county that have more than one run of stones. One of which is generally of the French or Georgia burr, with Bolting Cloths that make fine and superfine Flour, with screens to clean the Wheat of dust and grit. These mills only, are considered capable of making Merchantable Flour.

From an estimate of the quantity of Wheat ground at one of these mills, with two run of stones, we will arrive at somewhat like the quantity raised in the county. The middle of July is the time the new Wheat begins to go to the mills, which is generally by Wagon loads, and from that time to the middle of October, the mills are crowded with such quantities of Wheat, that in many instances the mills are run day and night; this is considered the busy season, by the millers. Taking as a very moderate estimate that each mill only grinds 80 bushels in every 24 hours, (most of these mills can grind that in half the time,) it would be 420 bushels per week, and 2580 bushels for six weeks only. This sum multiplied by 36, the number of mills in the County, that make Merchantable Flour, it would appear that about 92,880 bushels are ground up in the six weeks, by the 36 Merchant mills in the county; the most of this quantity of Wheat is for market. As our mills grind all the year, the product in this one species of grain, by a very small estimate, may be not less than between One hundred and One hundred and fifty thousand bushels, and this is at a time when all the Flour must be hauled on wagons.

The Flour from our county is generally sold in the upper part of South Carolina; Cheraw, Camden, and Columbia. The bakers in Columbia, prefer it to the Northern, as they say it works better, which no doubt is the case, as our millers do not grind the Wheat so close as they do at the North, where they pay a high price for the Wheat, they try to grind all out of it they can; and by close grinding the Flour is more dead, in which case it will not work so well.

The quantity of other grain we cannot ascertain. Corn is not an article that will pay for hauling on wagons; the surplus Corn is generally distilled into Whiskey, this article will pay some better for hauling on wagons, the Whiskey and Brandy made in this county is generally sold in South Carolina; a considerable quantity is taken to Georgia, where our Farmers frequently sell their load, wagon, and team. One of our small Farmers living on Beaverdam Creek, 8 miles South of Lincolnton, who is a very exemplary, industrious man, and one of our best citizens, distills his surplus Corn. He made in one year, 2000 gallons Whiskey, and 1400 gallons Brandy; in a circuit of 4 miles round this Farmer, there are 65 distilleries. Beaverdam does not afford, by any means, the most fertile lands in the county; there are many neighborhoods that afford larger bodies of better land.

We will suppose throughout the county, there are only ten times as many more distilleries in this county, which will fall far short of the quantity, would make 650 distilleries, and suppose that each distiller in the course of one year, only distills 500 gallons spirits, including Brandy, it would make the number of 335,000 gallons of spirits in one year; a great part of this grain if it could be got to the Sea coast at a reasonable price, would in all probability, instead of being made into spirits, be shipped to the West India Islands and made into bread there, in exchange for which we would receive Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt. As it would increase our exports, it would also increase our imports; the duties from the imports would pay additional duties into the Treasury of the United States, and cause the articles of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt to be abundant in our Markets, which would cause articles now universally used, to be furnished to our farmers at a much cheaper rate than at present, and at the same time, furnish an additional quantity of freight to a Rail Road each way.

Cotton.—This article is cultivated in the greatest quantities on the South Fork and on the Catawba near Beatticsford, East of Lincolnton. Considerable quantities are raised 12 to 14 miles Northwest of Lincolnton, and it can advantageously be raised throughout the county; but many Farmers raise none, and with some it is not a principal part of their crop. The Cotton Factory near Lincolnton, consumes at least 9000 lbs per month, 108,000 lbs. per annum, equal to 360 bags of 300 lbs. each; this supply for the Factory is principally obtained from small planters, some of whom have not wagon and teams to take it to market; although the owner of the Factory has generally given the market price at Columbia, only deducting the price of hauling, the planters who have wagons and teams, generally haul it to Columbia, and very frequently sell it for less in Columbia than they could get at the Factory. The product of the county at the smallest calculation, may be estimated at 3000 bags

Tobacco.—We have fine lands to produce this article, and a fine climate, but the difficulty of getting it to market, causes our Farmers to omit planting it. None is raised for market.

Hay, an article raised of a very fine quality in this county, from wet lands or natural meadows, and much tame grass, clover, herds grass, feather and orchard grass; there are but few Farmers in the county that have not good meadows; many of these meadows will produce 4 tons of good Hay per annum per acre. Suppose the 1600 freeholders in the county to have only 4 acres each, (many Farmers have 20) and each acre to only produce 2 tons of Hay per acre per annum, it would appear at this small estimate, to be 12,800 tons per annum

Could a market be found for the Hay produced in this county, (of a quality equal to the best timothy) it is not presumed that one half of the meadow lands in this county are in cultivation, more than double this amount could be produced for market, and suppose that only 12,800 tons of

Hay would be sold at $5 per ton, it would amount to the sum of $64,000 per annum at $5 per ton.

There are several Gold mines in the county, one of which is certainly the richest in the country, has lately produced 100 pennyweights per day from the labor of 7 hands, which in quicksilver, suppose this to be worth only 40 cents per penny weight, would be 40 dollars per day.

We have in this county six Oil mills; the quantity of Oil made in these mills we could not ascertain. The operations of these mills go to show that a considerable quantity of Flax is raised.

We could not ascertain the number of Saw mills, which is considerable; as an evidence of the many Saw mills, every stream of sufficient size furnishes valuable seats for water power, of which there are a great many; the Southfork running nearly through the middle of the county, affords a great many valuable mill seats, with the advantage of water power, and the great many tributary streams, but a small part of which have been yet brought into use, but sawed Lumber is very plenty and so cheap that there are but few counties in the State where the Farmers so generally live in so neat and comfortable houses, which has given employment to so many house carpenters, that a considerable number of our young men learn the house carpenters business.

The same may be said of millwrights; the demand for mills has caused many young men to learn the millwrights business, the necessary ambition among the mill owners has caused our Millwrights to exert their skill in making good substantial work that is rarely excelled in the State. Such is the character of our millwrights and house carpenters, that they have frequent calls to go into South Carolina to build mills or houses, such is the character of our mechanics of this kind in South Carolina, that generally a Journeyman who has learned his trade in this county, is at once relied on as a workman; another characteristic that recommends them is, they are journeymen of sober and industrious habits.

We have one Woolen Factory in this county, with 40 spindles in operation, which has a fulling mill attached to it, the enterprising owner makes James cloth which he sells. His factory has been in operation only about 18 months, all the goods he has made, he has found ready sale for, at from 60 to 80 cents per yard at wholesale. These goods are sold by retail in our stores at 75 cents to 100, are coming into general use, the demand increases as the goods are known.

We will next say something of the Iron Works in this county; we have five Forges in operation which are able to make from the ore 250 lbs. of Iron to each fire, these 5 Forges with the number of fires in use, are capable of making 2350 lbs. of Iron per day, and supposing they would work 300 days in a year, might produce 705,000 lbs. or 2515 tons of Iron; this is only from those Iron Works that make Iron directly from ore. Of those that work Pig metal there are five, they can make 350 lbs. per day to the fire, and from the fires worked by these Forges, they could produce 8200 per day or in 300 days 2,450,000 lbs or 121,309 tons, making 125,859 tons of Iron that may be made in 300 days from all the Forges in operation in the county, which at the price of only $80 per ton, would be worth $9,910,000. It is not supposed that all these Forges operate 300 days in a year, but if sufficient encouragement was offered for the sale of Iron, this could be the product or nearly so.

We have in addition to these Iron Works, four extensive Furnaces in operation, which are generally in operation not less than 4 months in the year; they work Hollow Ware, Machinery and Pig metal, to be worked into Bar Iron. Since the operations on the Gold Mines, there has been a considerable demand for cast Machinery for the Mills, to grind rock, and in the improvement of our Flour Mills cast Machinery has become in use and is preferred. The product of one of these Furnaces is usually about 18,000 lbs. of metal per week. Supposing these 4 Furnaces to be in operation only 4 months each in the year, it would make 16 months or 64 weeks of only 4 weeks to the month; would produce 115,200 lbs or 5760 tons per annum. As there is no demand for the Pig metal, only to make it into Bar Iron, the principal part of the metal is made into Hollow Ware, which does not pay well to haul in wagons, but some of which is hauled into Georgia and a considerable quantity into South Carolina. As Iron Ore can be found in almost every hill in the county, if Pig metal could be transported to the seashore for a reasonable price, so as to afford a profit to the Manufacturers, this county could export an immense quantity of Pig metal, which is now worth from 42 to 48 dollars per ton in New York, but will not pay hauling in wagons. But if we had a communication by a Rail Road from Lincolnton to Fayetteville, at the highest calculation of freight on the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, 55 cents per 100 for each 100 miles; the distance now to Fayetteville from Lincolnton does not exceed 142 miles, would only be one half cent per pound or 50 cents per 100 lbs. This would enable the manufacturers to export Pig metal, and be well paid for it, after shipping it to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia or Boston, that would bring into demand much of our water power, and make the beds of Iron Ore valuable. Who can conceive the wealth to the State from the Iron Mines?

The increased demand for Iron for Rail Roads and other purposes, has lately raised the price considerably. What but Iron has been the wealth of Sweden, when the State of North Carolina has within its limits inexhaustible quantities, and probably could produce a quantity little short of that of Sweden if she would only provide a mode of transportation to the Sea shore by a Rail Road?

Notwithstanding this county is far in the interior, distant from market, and has had to rely pretty much on manufacturing within itself, and combining the value of the Iron Manufactures to that of the Agriculturalists, what has been the quantity of foreign goods sold and consumed in this county, and what amount of capital is used in this county in mercantile pursuits?

There are in the village of Lincolnton eleven mercantile establishments, which employ a capital of not less than $110,000. The goods for these mercantile establishments are purchased in Philadelphia, New York and Charleston; are generally shipped to Charleston; the heavy articles are boated to Columbia and wagoned from there at from 75 cents to 100 cents per 100 weight, over the worst roads in the Carolinas in winter, much worse roads than to Fayetteville. The lighter articles of goods are wagoned from Charleston at from $2 to $2 50 cents per 100 weight. The freight for the mercantile establishments only in Lincolnton, will load at least 100 wagons per annum of 4000 each, or 400,000 lbs.

In the county, *exclusive* of those in the village, there are 24 more mercantile establishments, who employ capital at least of $125,000. The freight of these 24 establishments will not be less than that of those of Lincolnton. So that there are 35 mercantile establishments in the county, who have not less than 200 wagons of 4000 lbs. each, or 800,000 lbs per annum. And this at times when all has to be hauled in wagons. If we had transportation on Rail Roads the weight would increase two, three, or perhaps four fold, in mercantile pursuits, and the exports from the county would likely exceed more than 10 times the present.

From the number of freehold voters in our county at the last Election, there were about 600 votes given in the Senate, and about 2700 in the Commons. Calculating that only the 1600 freeholders in the county would consume only six bushels of salt each, which is, probably, much less than the proper quantity, and, to say nothing of the balance of the voters, it would take 9600 bushels of this indispensable article per annum to supply this county; at 60 lbs. only to the bushel, will be 676,000 lbs, equal to 144 wagon loads of 4000 lbs each. Suppose that the transportation on these 9600 bushels on a Rail Road there, would only be a saving of 25 cents per bushel, it would amount to the sum of $2400 per annum to the citizens of this county if the above estimate of the quantity of salt consumed be correct.

In the village of Lincolnton there is one extensive Coach Factory and one extensive Dearborn, and two other Shops that make Dearborns; three Blacksmith Shops; three Hatter Shops; three Saddlers and Harness Makers; one Copper Smith; five Tailor Shops; one Printing Office; one Cabinet Maker, (but no Shoe and Boot Makers;) three Physicians; four practising Lawyers; a Male and Female Academy, and between 800 and 1000 inhabitants.

One of the Forges in this county has erected Rolling Machinery, to reduce the Iron into bars by rolling. This Iron is generally preferred by our Smiths, as it is rolled into more convenient shape for ironing Wagons, Dearborns or Carriages, works firm and well, is most in demand.

This Rolling Mill can roll 25 tons per week when supplied with Blooms, but the Forge attached thereto is unable to furnish that quantity, but can furnish from 7 to 8 tons per week. Attached to this establishment there is a Blast Furnace which produces about 2 tons of metal per day.

The owner of this Forge has also erected machinery for cutting Nails, which are as well cut, as light, and as well headed as any Nails made to the North, and are now most generally used in this county.

At these Iron Works they are not yet prepared to roll the Sheet Iron, although the Iron is perhaps the best in the country for that use. To show the quality of the Iron made in this county, a gentleman in the city of Charleston, who has an extensive Blacksmith's Establishment, had a wagon load of Iron offered to him from this county. The Iron he did not need;—he had a supply of Iron of the Swede and English, and his workmen were accustomed to the shapes and qualities of this English and Swede Iron; but he being a humane and wealthy man, he learned from the wagoner he could sell his Iron to no one else, and did not want to haul it back. The Iron, on examination, was of different shapes and sizes of that used by the gentleman in his shops, but he was sorry for the wagoner, and purchased his load of Iron. His workmen tried it. They said it worked much easier, and welded better and firmer than the Iron they had been used to. The owner of the shop told his workmen to keep this Iron for particular work; but he said his hands were so anxious to work this Iron, they said they were doing principally particular work at all times, and he found they would have this Iron if they could get it, or, in his words, they would steal it to have the pleasure of working it. He said he was compelled to lock up this Iron to keep his workmen from having access to it, and handed it out himself only when they had something to make that required the better Iron. That his workmen did not mind its being in a shape that was disadvantageous. They so much prefer red working this Iron, they would work it under all the disadvantages of shape or size, in preference to the Swede or English Iron which was of sizes calculated for the articles they were going to make. Such was the character given of the Iron from this county, by a gentleman who purchased it and who, from the appearance and shape of the Iron, had formed an opinion that it was worth but little. This gentleman has made a large fortune, and yet continues the operation of his Blacksmiths' Shop.

To show the profits on the construction of Rail Roads, we will annex a few extracts from receipts on some of the Rail Roads, in the United States:

The New Jersey Rail Road, according to a Report in the Newark Daily Advertiser, the number of passengers in May, June and July, 1835, was 40,229
In the same months in 1836, 81,822
Increase 41,593. The receipts on the road for the last week in July were $5,800.

The receipts on the New York State Canals for the two first weeks in August were $80,559 57 cents; exceeding the collections for the corresponding weeks of last year $12 659 55 cents.

The receipts on the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road, viz:

September 4,		$ 563 37
"	5,	1317 46
"	6,	1592 79
"	7,	2158 54
"	8,	2011 10
"	9,	1791 36
"	10,	1447 53
		$10,868 15

In 6 days. This is the largest amount received since the completion of the road in the same time, and at this time the greatest pleasure travelling had almost ceased. It is said the receipts on this road for the first 4 months will exceed $160,000. That the expenses during the period will not exceed $5000 per month, or in the aggregate $20,000. So that on the 1st December the nett proceeds will be $140,000, or 9½ per cent. on the whole of the stock paid in.

On the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 43 miles, the estimated cost $900,000; in the first week in August $5889 86 were received from this road.

D REINHARDT.
Lincolnton, N C

The Treasury Circular.—The last number of the Arkansas Times contains the following facts and comments respecting the late Treasury Circular:

Effects of the Treasury Circular.—The lands sold at the late land sales of Pontotoc, Mississippi, brought 50 per cent. LESS than the same quality of lands heretofore offered in that State! On the days of sale, 25 per cent. *premium* was paid for *silver!* Such are the effects of the *wonderful* Treasury Circular. This is one way of reducing the amount of dividend or loan to the States. Another mode to lessen the amount that would fall to the share of Arkansas is, that there are to be no more land sales by the Government until the year 1840; consequently, the speculator is to get a high price for his land already bought, and he will be enabled thereby to accumulate large sums to enter the good lands from the poor man and actual cultivator of the soil, whenever the Government shall again favor the large speculators in land.

Pet Banks.—The Pet banks are making on the use of the Public deposites, *three millions* of dollars per annum! When the United States Bank existed, this profit went into the public treasury in part, as a dividend on the people's stock. Now it goes into the hands of a few favored Bank monopolists!

Mr. Van Buren, in his Letter to Sherrod Williams, has avowed himself in opposition to a distribution of this money, and is for retaining it in the Pet Banks!!

How can any class of politicians support him after such a declaration. Are they willing that Mr. Van Buren's Bank favorites shall make three millions a year out of the people for reading?—*Raleigh Register.*

Verbum Sat.—We learn from good authority, that measures are taking to have every Van Buren member of the Legislature at Raleigh, on Saturday before the Session, with a view of concerting plans of operation for the session. One of their objects is, doubtless, if they can catch the Whigs *napping*, to bring on the election of Senator, *the very first day of the Session!* Such, we understand, is the principal design of this "early gathering of the clan." It is, we hope, only necessary to apprise our friends of this manœuvre, to insure the attendance of every Whig, at the first roll of the drum. Let PUNCTUALITY and UNION be our watch-words.—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

THE ADDRESS OF THE VAN BUREN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—"GEN. JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION."

It requires some patience to read through this address, not so much on account of its length, though it is long enough, but for the bold attempts which it makes to humbug the people, and in some instances its perversions of facts. Who would have expected, in an address purposely written to recommend Mr. Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, there would have been a treatise on Gen. Jackson's administration? Yet such is the fact! This attempt of the writer of the Van Buren address to transfer to the caucus candidate the glory or popularity of Gen. Jackson, will be as signally defeated as was the attempt of the old Hero himself to hitch Tennessee to his car. It does not follow, as we have seen it somewhere truly but rather sarcastically remarked, that if I love a man, I must therefore love his dog. Gen. Jackson's bold and energetic character makes Van Buren's spaniel like servility the more striking by the contrast.

The very first assertion of the writer of the pamphlet, under the title "General Jackson's Administration," is such a falsification of facts, as renders it difficult to treat him with any respect. Hear him. "War which at one time threatened us, and which the violence of a factious opposition had well nigh produced, has been averted by the stern virtue and inflexible integrity of our venerable Chief Magistrate." Now, there is not an individual acquainted with the history of our difficulties with France who does not know that wanton, and, we are bound to say, wilful injustice is done to those members of Congress opposed to the administration. Had Congress clothed the President with the powers asked in his message at the session of Congress before the last, to wit: to seize the property of French citizens, in all human probability we might *now*, instead of peace, have been in the midst of a bloody war. It was the mild and conciliatory course of the Legislative department of the Federal Government to which this nation is indebted for the peaceful and honourable termination of our difficulties with France; and if any portion of Congress more than another contributed to bring about such a result, it was this very "factious opposition."

We would ask the author of this address, or any of his friends, why he did not specify those particular acts of the factious opposition which threatened the country with war, which was only averted by the stern virtue and inflexible integrity of the President. Was it that they refused to clothe the President with the high powers asked by him—powers which would in substance have transferred the declaration of war from the Legislative to the Executive Branch of the Government? Then, the administration members are as obnoxious to the charge of being factious as the opposition members of Congress. The resolutions reported by Mr. Clay, from the committee of Foreign relations, were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were passed with like unanimity in the House of Representatives.

The resolutions of both bodies, whilst they insist upon the payment of the indemnity stipulated by the treaty, carefully abstain from the employment of any thing calculated still further to wound the pride of the French Government. Did this appear like factious opposition, or like a desire to involve the country in war? We believe the writer of this address professes some reverence for the requirements of christianity. We commend to his attention, that portion of the decalogue, which enjoins us not to bear false witness against our neighbour.

So far from war's being averted by the President, or the country's being threatened with it from the course of the opposition, it is notorious, that it was the language of the Executive himself, menacing the French Government as they contended, which caused the difficulty. Whether the conduct of the cabinet of Louis Phillipe was such as justified the language of the President, referred to, it is useless now to enquire. We are merely stating facts to repel the unfounded and unjust imputation that we were near being involved in war by the acts of the "factious opposition."

The address says peace with all foreign nations has been preserved; but we hear nothing of the numerous Indian wars which have taken place during this administration; wars which have been expensive, destructive to our citizens, and disgraceful to our arms. In some instances, these wars, it has been stated, on the most respectable authority, have proceeded from the flagitious frauds of Government agents, and protracted by the negligence of the proper authorities in not having the necessary force on the spot to quell them when they first broke out. Neither does it suit the convenience of this writer to inform the people what an economical administration this has been—how the public expenditures have swelled from 12 to 13 millions to nearly treble that amount. If Van Buren is elected, and treads in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson in this particular, what a charmingly economical Government we shall have!!

We hear nothing of Gen. Jackson's opposition to the land bill, which we have the most unequivocal evidences for believing the people of this State are in favour of; not a whisper either of Gen. Jackson's and Van Buren's opposition to the distribution bill. Now, we, in turn, ask our fellow citizens if they will give their votes for a man who is opposed to a distribution among the States of the public lands? Are they willing to surrender their portion of them? If they are, let them vote for Martin Van Buren. Do they prefer that when there may happen to be a large surplus in the Treasury, it shall remain in the pet Banks, to increase the profits of the stockholders of those banks, and be loaned out to government favourites, rather than be restored to its rightful owners, THE PEOPLE? Then let them vote for Van Buren. Do they wish Executive patronage, which as late ago as 1827 or '28, the Jackson party represented as so dangerous to the public liberty as to require its immediate diminution, to continue to increase until it becomes too powerful to be resisted? Let them vote for Martin Van Buren. On the other hand, if they wish to preserve the elective franchise pure, uninfluenced by the patronage of the Federal Government—if they wish the people to elect their magistrates rather than the President, or an irresponsible caucus—if they wish an economical administration, not one of splendid extravagance—if they want their just proportion of the proceeds of the public lands—if they want a man who is with them in sentiment and interest on the great and important question of slavery—let them give their votes to H. L. White.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ELECTION RESULTS AND PROSPECTS.

Ohio.—Returns from 57 out of the 74 counties of this State place the Whig candidate for Governor *nine thousand* votes ahead of the Van Buren candidate. In the next Congress the Whigs will have eleven certain, possibly twelve, out of the nineteen members which the State sends to Congress.

Pennsylvania.—We select from Philadelphia and other papers a few items, to show that a proper spirit begins to pervade the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and a proper tone to be used in regard to the hopes and duties of the party in that State.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Look at this.—The Anti-Van Buren men have elected 28 members; and we now wish to show our Whig friends how easy it is to retrieve the apparent loss of other members, by showing them that we have lost TWENTY-THREE members of Assembly by only 1,254 votes.

	Maj. for V. B.	Members.
Franklin,	60	2
Dauphin,	100	2
Lebanon,	50	1
Bucks,	200	3
Alleghany,	100	3
Adams,	50	2
Chester,	4	1
Delaware,	80	1
Lehigh,	200	2
Washington,	200	3
Cumberland,	160	2
Huntington,	50	1

The Result.—According to the official returns of twenty-four counties of this State, the Whigs have gained upwards of 4,000 votes since 1834. The Van Burenites have no doubt carried the State, but their majority on the Congressional Ticket will not reach 10,000 votes; and, if any faith may be placed in the assurances from the interior, (and they are from honorable and high-minded men,) Harrison will receive *at least* 10,000 more than were polled for our Congressional candidates. Under such circumstances, the prospect is any thing but hopeless. We must again buckle on our armor, and once more give the enemy battle. With 1,400 more votes, our friends could have carried a majority of their candidates for the Legislature. The aggregate vote throughout the State will fall far short of the vote polled in October of last year.

Despite the clamor of our opponents, it is now believed that we have not lost a single Congressman, having elected exactly the same number this year as in 1834.—*Phil Inq.*

The prospect of Harrison's success in Pennsylvania increases as the returns come in from the Western Counties. Erie County has given a majority of 600 for the Harrison Candidate.

In Crawford, where the Jackson majority was 1500, it is now only 159—three townships to be heard from.

Armstrong, which formerly gave 1500 for Jackson, has now given but 200.

Purviance, the Harrison candidate for the State Senate in Alleghany and Butler, is elected by about 100 majority. Our candidate for Congress is no doubt elected in the Erie District. It is certain therefore, that the State Senate *is still opposed to Van Buren.* The majority will not be less than five votes, and with proper exertions, we feel convinced that Harrison will carry the State in November.

The Ground for Hope.—We have letters from the interior, expressive of entire confidence that the electoral vote of this State will be given to Harrison. We have many such letters from different counties, and have conversed with a friend who has just returned from a visit in several counties that have most disappointed the Whigs by Van Buren majorities. He assures that but a small part of the votes were given in, also that the course of the Antimasons, especially the unfortunate affair at Harrisburg, operated strongly on the public mind, and induced a vote which could not fail, as it certainly was intended, to be considered as a direct rebuke of the Legislators concerned in that "untoward event." It will be found that the failures have been in Antimasonic counties; we may allude especially to Adams, and the Congressional district of which it formed a part, also to Lebanon, Dauphin, Alleghany, &c.—*U. S. Gaz.*

We could multiply extracts similar to the above to a great extent; but these will suffice to show our readers the spirit with which the Whigs are embarking in the great contest of November, and the reasons, in part, on which they justly ground their anticipation of success. We have also private information, which assures us that, in the true spirit of resolute supporters of the Constitution, they have deliberately set to work, not only to ascertain, every where, the causes of their late failure, but to repair the disaster. It appears that they have lost a majority of the Legislature by an aggregate vote of only 1,200. Entire confidence is felt that this number can be more than supplied at the November polls. The aggregate of the majority in favor of the Spoils of Revolution is less than 8,000 for the Congress tickets, the smallest ever known in Pennsylvania in favor of the successful party. It is asserted and believed that more than that number of Whig voters can be found within the limits of a few counties, who, confident of success, or more intent on "putting in their seed" than voting, were absent from the polls. The truth is strongly impressed upon their minds, that the recent defeat was the result, not of the strength of their adversaries, but of their own neglect. They feel that they have the power—that the local causes of dissention which operated so injuriously to the righteous cause will not influence the decision of the Presidential question. They see the full extent of the danger which threatens the Constitution and the law, and feel that, in another contest, animated by a sense of duty and a conciousness of their strength, they will triumph over their already disconcerted and alarmed antagonists. The intelligence from Ohio, too, fills them with encouragement, and points out to them the path of duty.—We exult in seeing the banner of the Constitution again raised and floating in the breeze. It is the ensign of victory. Let its supporters but do their duty, and it will continue to wave in triumph.

New Jersey.—The single extract which we annex, from the Princeton Whig, will exhibit the just view taken of the past, and the right spirit in regard to the future, which is inculcated by the Whigs of Jersey.

"*How stands the cause now?*—The parties in New Jersey are now just near enough balanced to hold out strong incentives to a united and vigorous exertion, at the approaching election for Electors of President and Vice President. Now is the time for active exertion—now the time to insure success to the good cause. Let all be on the alert. Let no one slumber at his post, but rouse up to prompt and efficient action, and a glorious victory awaits us. Remember that the next election is by GENERAL TICKET, and all the votes, in every part of the State, are counted together."—*Princeton Whig.*

Illinois.—A letter of business to the editors, from Chicago, under date of the 4th instant, contains in a postscript, the following reference to the subject of politics:

"Harrison is daily gaining strength in this State (Illinois.) We shall probably elect a 'Union Ticket,' to go for White or Harrison. The 'Treasury Circular' has done wonders in this quarter, and unless immediately repealed will put Van Buren's election entirely out of the question.

Mississippi.—The Manchester, Mississippi Whig says, "The prospects of the success of the White *Electors* in this State continue to grow brighter as the day of Election approaches, and there is every reason to believe that they will be triumphantly elected, and that they will beat the Caucus Ticket by about *ten thousand votes.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LOOK ALOFT!

The corruptionists, so lately trembling under the apprehension of impending justice, revived by the recent news from deluded and duped Pennsylvania, again raise their heads, and pour forth the song of triumph. They have gained, at the late election, one State, (Pennsylvania,) which they *always* claimed, by a less majority than they ever claimed; and, by the clamor which they raise to keep their spirits up, one would suppose they had carried the General Election, at which, in the next month, they may, as likely as not, lose the vote of that very State. On the other hand, they have lost, irrecoverably lost, another great State (Ohio) which, only one short week ago, was positively and unqualifiedly claimed by their highest authority, as *certain* for them.

We invoke the opponents of the present misrule, in every part of the country, to be firm, faithful, and fearless in the discharge of their duty as good citizens. Instead of looking down into the abyss beneath their feet, let them look aloft, with some confidence in themselves, but a great deal more in the beneficence of a wise Providence.

Hitherto, whilst they have not suffered themselves to be betrayed into a childish exultation by the almost ludicrous dismay of their opponents at *their* defeats, let them not be depressed by results such as those in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which were foreseen by most of the politicians who do not suffer their wishes to outrun their judgment.

With the proper resolution, and combined exertions, the defeat of the Spoilsmen is demonstrably within the power of their opponents, with, or without, Pennsylvania, which State we are willing to allow to be doubtful. With this allowance, however, instead of wincing and fretting because we have not carried every doubtful State, let us again cast up our account of probabilities, judged by the Elections as far as they have progressed, and be ruled by the demonstration of figures rather than by fears, the querulous utterance of which is calculated to unnerve the arms of our friends, and encourage the presumption of our antagonists.

How, then, now stands our account current of calculations, founded upon elections which have taken place this Fall? Here it is:

FOR MR. VAN BUREN.

Illinois,	Five.
Missouri,	Four.
Arkansas,	Three.
Rhode Island,	Four.
Maine,	Ten.
New Jersey,	Eight.
Pennsylvania,	Thirty.
In all,	sixty-four.

AGAINST MR. VAN BUREN.

Louisiana,	Five.
Alabama,	Seven.
North Carolina,	Fifteen.
Kentucky,	Fifteen.
Indiana,	Nine.
Maryland,	Ten.
Vermont,	Seven.
Ohio,	Twenty-one.
In all,	eighty-nine.

So, that, give the Spoilsmen New Jersey and Pennsylvania—we should be very sorry to believe that they have bagged either the one or the other—and we still beat them *twenty five electoral votes.* And, as for the remaining ten States, the chances are at least equal in our favor. Look aloft, then, we say, and throw to the winds all vain regrets and needless apprehensions!

Mr. Van Buren's Opinions.—A meeting in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia has given this concise summary of Mr. Van Buren's opinions:

Resolved, That we will, by every effort, oppose any further political elevation of Martin Van Buren—

Because he has two sets of opinions on every important national question.

Being, in the North, a tariff man.

In the South, an anti-tariff man.

In New York, a safety-fund bank man.

In Pennsylvania, a pure anti-bank man.

In the North, a foe to slavery and friend of abolition.

In the South, a foe to abolition and friend of slavery.

Professing great confidence in the People, and yet opposed to dividing the surplus money in the Treasury, lest it may corrupt the People in the different States.

Because he has shamefully endeavored to mingle religion with politics, by causing his confidential friends, in different parts of the Union, to electioneer his religious opinions in aid of his ambition, being by them in one place represented as an Episcopalian, in another as a Baptist, here a German Reformer, there a Catholic, at one time inclined to Methodism, still having some inclination to Presbyterianism; willing to be any thing, and every thing, that will in any way aid him to higher office and power.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

JACKSONVILLE, October

We hear partly from rumor but mostly from undoubted authority, that the detachments of Tennessee troops have had with Indians to the number of fourteen. It is to be hoped that the report and general impression are true—that even the sand and hammocks of Florida afford no refuge for the Indian, from the bold and brave Tennesseans. Should this campaign end the war, as every friend of Florida devoutly wishes, those men will return to their own State, their friends and homes, wearing the laurels of glory.

At the date of our latest intelligence Gov. Call was still at Fort Drane—report says, he is short of provisions and forage. Supplies must soon reach him. It is supposed he will soon be on the Ouithlacoochee, and that supplies will be brought up that river. Forage has ere now reached Volusia, and Major Pierce, with his command, has undoubtedly joined the Governor.

A gentleman of the Army in a letter to Col. Dell, of this place, to whose politeness we are indebted for a perusal, thus speaks of Major Pierce:

"He is a fine fellow—going a head—taking all the responsibility to and Governor Call with forage, &c. without waiting as some of the rest do, for a special order for every "half-bit he expends."

The same writer says, the question of command between Gen. Jesup and Gov. Call is settled. Gen. Jesup does not claim it, but offers to take any command the Governor will give him. The Governor gives him the command of his own regiment, 800 in number, and the Creek Indians, 600 in number. They left Tampa on the 5th ult. and are supposed to be on the Ouithlacoochee.

MICANOPY, Oct. 18th, 1836.

"We arrived here yesterday together with Maj. Pierce and about 100 regulars. We met 100 of Gov. Call's volunteers under Col. Cuthbert, at Santaffee, as an additional escort or to hurry on provisions to the Governor, who, with 1700 men, had arrived at Fort Drane, probably on the 5th. They left this place on the 5th, and about 20 miles on towards Santaffee, at Dunn's place, they surprised and killed four Indians. The house is situated about 100 rods from the road, and feeling themselves perfectly secure from observation, were cooking and preparing a meal, but the smoke betrayed the secret out, and the volunteers surrounded them. They all ran and attempted to break through the line but were shot down, making no resistance. I was at the house yesterday, and Bill (Omarla's cousin) was along. He examined the dead bodies and is of the opinion that they were Creeks. He says no Seminole ever goes from home so poorly dressed as these were, one of whom was naked.

"We expect to leave to-night for Gov. Call's head quarters, and from thence we do not yet know.

"The Indians have dug up almost every thing which the troops buried on leaving this place in the summer, and even Lt. Wheelock's grave was yesterday found open on our arrival. They had dug to the coffin but left it unmolested when they discovered it to be a grave.

The Raleigh Register says, "A gentleman of high respectability in Rutherford county writes us thus:—"We gave in this county between 800 and 900 majority only for Dudley, but we will carry our Electoral Ticket by at least 1500 majority."

"War, which at one time threatened us, and which the violence of a factious Opposition has well nigh produced,—has been averted by the stern VIRTUE of our VENERABLE chief Magistrate."
Van Buren Address.

The assertion is FALSE—the anti-administration party have advocated no "war" since Gen. Jackson has been clothed with the executive authority of our republic—Nor is this the only falsehood to be found in this midnight "address;" its positions and conclusions are erroneous—nay, *false* from the beginning down to the name of the *immortal* (political cork screw) William H. Haywood—with a few trivial exceptions.
Greensborough Patriot.

The Pennsylvania papers announce the appointment of Jesse Miller, *a Member of Congress* from that State, to be First Auditor of the Treasury Department, in the place of Richard Harrison. Has this venerable gentleman—the last remaining officer appointed by Washington, been dismissed—or has there been a resignation, forced or voluntary?—*National Intelligencer.*

Col. Johnson.—The *gallant* Colonel has left the *Great Crossings*, and is "*stumping it*" in Kentucky. He takes none of his family with him.

The United States and Mexico.—The Philadelphia Daily Advertiser of Tuesday furnishes the following information:

"We understand that Mr. Gorostiza, the Mexican Minister, arrived at the Mansion House yesterday from Washington. We are extremely sorry to hear, from a respectable source, that his negotiations with our Government have terminated unsatisfactorily, and that he is preparing to return home with his diplomatic family. This will be unwelcome news to the friends of peace, and to the interests of this country."

Catholic Statistics.—There are now in the United States three hundred and eighty-two churches, three hundred and forty-eight priests, twenty colleges and seminaries for males, sixty seminaries for females, and seventeen convents.—*N. Y. Era.*

The eighteen recusant Electors of Maryland have been presented by the Grand Jury of Allegany county. The impression is general, we believe, that they are indictable, and liable to punishment for a conspiracy.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HUGH L. WHITE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

JOHN D. TOOMER.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
" Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, Wilkes.
" WM. J. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg.
" JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
" JOHN L. LESUEUR, Rockingham.
" JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
" Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, Cumberland.
" Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
" CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
" Dr. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
" WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
" JOHN L. BAILEY, Pasquotank.
" Gen. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, Beaufort.
" BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
" JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

☞ The Election will take place on *Thursday the 10th day of November.*

PRINTED ELECTORAL TICKETS, May be had, in any number, at this Office.

We hope the Committees in the different counties, will take a lesson from Mr. Haywood's Circular, and have individuals present at every Election ground, with plenty of Tickets, and with a sufficient stock of information to meet and put down every false statements which may be made on the ground. We call upon the Committees to see for themselves; let them not be satisfied that Van Buren as far as they beat us. We go for 10,000 majority this year, that we may not have the battle to fight over again, for four years to come. Let us keep the old North State out of the hands of the party which considers the offices and honors of the country as the "spoils of victory," to be bestowed on unprincipled politicians, whose only merit is that they do the dirty work of their party.

The Rail Road.—The West is all alive on the subject of our Rail Road Scheme. The Salisbury Watchman gives us cheering accounts of the public feeling. That the people are unanimous in favor of the adoption of the 2-3 principle; "that they are taking up the matter with fervor; rejoicing that at last a mode is pointed out for their escape from a life of unrewarded labor: and that they can begin to look upon the home of their boyhood as their abiding place for life, and a good inheritance for their children." The Watchman adds that property in Salisbury, "which has hitherto been considered as a mere drug, has already risen in value. A gentleman who had an advertisement in the Watchman, offering a large tract of real estate for sale, ordered it out, assigning as a reason, that he perceived land was about to rise in value. One House and Lot in this place six months ago sold for $400, the other day it sold for $6,000; another one month ago sold for $800, since which $1000 was offered for it. Twelve months ago almost every other man in this neighborhood was talking strongly about moving to the West, now you can scarce hear the subject mentioned."

This is truly cheering.

The detailed account of the proceedings of the Salisbury Convention will be published in our next.

See the Lincoln County Report, on the first page of this paper.

Look out for Tricks.—The Van Buren papers have no idea of fighting this battle fairly in North Carolina. All their past conduct proves it. They have not scrupled to employ any and every unfair means, which honorable men should be ashamed of; and we are consequently warned against any tricks they may attempt to practice on the day of the election. One of the expedients which they have already resorted to, and which they will doubtless attempt to push to the utmost on the eve of the election, is the false and ungenerous assertion that Judge White is not a candidate, or will be abandoned. Those who circulate this story, *know it to be false.* They know that Judge White is the candidate of all the Southern States, and several of the Western, and that there is no idea of dropping or abandoning him. Aware of the weakness of Van Buren, the Northern candidate, and of Johnson, the husband of a black negro, and without a particle of that magnanimity which would rather induce them to sustain defeat than to forfeit their honor, they resort to this, and such like underhanded means to deceive the people, and thus prevent a fair expression of public sentiment. Again we say to our friends, look out for tricks. Be wide awake. Do not let any story, trumped up for the occasion, be permitted to injure your cause. Our word for it, such things will be attempted.

The Standard is giving the cue, by its base fabrications in regard to the intentions of the friends of Judge White. Give all such stories the lie. Let the people know that Judge White *shall* be elected, if it is possible to effect it, and that the aid of Georgia makes his cause stronger than we have ever considered it. Virginia and S. Carolina, too, will both go for him, if he proves to be stronger than Harrison.

New Mail Arrangement.—Things are going backwards under Amos Kendall's management. The Northern Mail actually arrives here 9½ hours later than it did before the 15th inst. And what is worse, passengers get along 24 hours in advance of the mail, so that they have every facility for speculating on the people of the South, whenever any article takes a rise. This is a disgraceful state of things.

The Elections.—Cheering results.—We refer our readers to the accounts in another column from Ohio and Pennsylvania. In the former it will be seen, the Whigs have carried every thing before them, having elected their Governor and 11 members of Congress. At the last election, the Van Buren Governor was elected by a majority of 3300 votes. Now the Whig candidate has succeeded by a majority probably amounting to 10,000.

Ohio is therefore safe, beyond any question. A week or two ago it was confidently relied on by the Van Buren party.

From Pennsylvania, the late returns are by no means so unfavorable as the first. The Whigs have elected the same number of members of Congress as before, and their opponents have less than 8000 majority in the whole State. There is every reason for setting this State down as *doubtful.* The Whigs will make a great effort to redeem it from the hands of the Spoilsmen.

Georgia.—The Election in this State, (which is by General Ticket,) has resulted in favor of the Van Buren members of Congress by an average majority of only 688 votes. In 1834 their majority was 5000; and last year their majority for Governor was 2527 votes. When it is taken into consideration, that all the present Van Buren members were candidates for re-election, and were opposed by untried men, it will be evident that the confident assurances given by the White papers in that State, of carrying the vote next month, are fully justified; especially as the contest will then be between the Missouri Restrictionist and a Southern man. Georgia is safe!

The following were elected; viz: Messrs. Glascock, Cleveland, Towns, Haynes, Grantland, Owens, Jackson, Halsey and Dawson. All for Van Buren except Dawson, who is for White.

South Carolina.—Col. Clowney, (Nullifier,) has beaten the present member, Gen Rogers (Union) in the York District, 187 votes. Col. Campbell is re-elected in the Georgetown District, by a majority of 126 votes over Dr. Smith. R. B. Smith (Nul.) is elected in the Beaufort District. Gen. Thompson (Nul.) without opposition in the Greenville District. Messrs. Griffin, Elmore, Pickens, (Null.) and Richardson, (Union) are elected in their respective Districts, without formidable opposition. These, with Mr. Legare, whose election was announced in our last, compose the whole delegation.

Reader! are you willing to give up your interest in the Surplus Revenue? The proportion belonging to North Carolina on the 1st of January next will be about TWO MILLIONS of dollars! Are you willing to surrender this, that it may be locked up in the vaults of the Pet Banks, to swell their profits, whilst you are suffering for the want of it? If you are, then vote for Martin Van Buren, for he says he is opposed to its distribution among the States. We will give you his very words. The following question was put to Mr. Van Buren by Mr. Sherrod Williams:

"Will you, (if elected President of the United States,) sign or approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State according to the federal population of each, for improvements, education and other objects as the legislatures of the several States may see fit to apply the same?"

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

"They who can allow themselves to hope that these great principles can be maintained under the operation of any of the proposed systems of distribution, have looked upon the signs of the times in a different light from myself. It is my firm conviction that any system by which a distribution is made among the States of moneys collected by the Federal Government, would introduce vices into the Legislatures of both Governments, productive of the most injurious effects, as well upon the best interests of the country, as upon the perpetuity of our political institutions.

You see here, that Mr. Van Buren is in favor of keeping all this money, amounting to nearly *fifty millions* of dollars, in the Treasury, or rather in the pet Banks, although it is notorious that the government has no need of it, and although it is well known that the States do need it. We cannot believe that the people of North Carolina are ready to give up this money, which is their own, not less in reason, than by virtue of a solemn law of the land. Then vote for Hugh L. White, who is in favor of the distribution, who spoke and voted for it. As President, he would use his influence to secure it to the States and the people. Mr. Van Buren, on the contrary, would use his influence to have the law repealed. No man who desires the possession of this money, can consistently vote for Van Buren.

Van Buren says that Congress has the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the right to forbid the admission of any state into the Union, unless Slavery be abolished in it; and he positively refused to pledge himself to veto any law abolishing Slavery. Let us show you chapter and verse for what we say.

In his letter to the committee at Northampton, N. C., he says:

"I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

In the New York Legislature, he voted for a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress—

"To oppose the admission, as a State, into the Union, of any Territory not comprised within the original boundary of the United States, without making the PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY therein, an *indispensable condition of admission.*"

In the same Northampton letter, after stating that he was opposed to Congress exercising the power to emancipate the slaves, he refuses to pledge himself to veto such a bill:—

"I tender neither to them nor to you, (says he,) any pledges, but declare only settled opinions and convictions of duty."

Why would he not pledge himself? He has not scrupled to do so in regard to the Bank: why not on this far more important question?

Here we have shown you, from his own words, that Van Buren is against the South on one of the most important subjects that ever agitated this country. Will you vote for him? Let us implore Southern people to reflect deeply before they take so fatal a step.

Van Buren voted for the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, those acts so injurious to the South, and that would have been so fatal to her prosperity, if they had not been modified by the compromise of 1836. They might have led to a dissolution of the Union, for the whole South was groaning under the oppression. But what did he care? He had invested $20,000 in sheep, and Wool was almost doubled in value by the Tariff. Will you vote for him? Him who has been and is opposed to the South on every important point? Him who voted to tax the planter for the benefit of the manufacturer, nay, for his own benefit? Him who admits the right to set the slaves free, to become a nuisance to society? Him who was opposed to giving the poor white man the right to vote? Freemen of North Carolina, will you vote for him? Vote for a man who is opposed to you on every great subject in which your interests are at stake? No, no; we are sure you will not.

Falsehoods of the Standard.—This Van Buren organ at Raleigh seems lost to all sense of shame. Not even the Globe has, or deserves to have, a worse character for veracity than the Standard. It has not only aided in circulating the slander against Judge White, that he went to the polls in Knoxville in 1825, arm-in-arm with a free negro; but it repeats the vile falsehood even after it has been disproved; after a number of the most respectable citizens of Knoxville have pronounced it false, and even after the candidate to whom Judge White was opposed, has come out in his own name, and also pronounced it false. Here is a magnanimous foe, whose conduct ought to put the Standard to the blush.

The *consistent* Van Buren Editors, who raise their hands and eyes in horror at the idea of Judge White going up to the polls with a free negro, do not scruple to advocate the election of Col. Johnson, who had two wives from among his own slaves, and raised a family of mulatto children. The charge against Judge White is false; that against Col. Johnson is notoriously and confessedly true.

The Standard says that in Maryland, $150 was offered for a single vote! Does any one believe such a story?

A Standard fib.—The Standard says, "At the Gubernatorial Election, many Republicans were so brow-beaten by the nullifiers and Whigs, that they could not procure tickets written, and had consequently to go away without voting for Governor."

Loss of the Steam Packet Wm. Gibbons.—This vessel was wrecked on Boddie's Island, N. C. on Monday the 10th instant, whilst on her passage from New York to Charleston; but providentially all the passengers were saved. They were 140 in number, among whom were 32 ladies and 14 children. They endured great hardships for several days, being destitute of provisions and of other comforts, but finally procured other vessels to take them to Charleston. The captain and mate are much censured by the passengers.

We learn from the Wilmington Advertiser, that many other disasters resulted from the severe gale of that day. The brig James L. Somers, from New York to Wilmington, was wrecked on Hatteras Shoals, and the vessel and cargo lost. She was loaded with goods for Wilmington, Fayetteville, &c. which we presume were insured. Twelve vessels went ashore inside of Ocracoke Inlet, 4 of which are wrecks.

A great Whig celebration of the battle of the Thames took place at Lexington, Ken. on the 5th inst. the anniversary of the battle. It was attended by about 4000 persons. Among the toasts we find the following compliment to North Carolina:

North Carolina.—Old Rip Van Winkle has awaked from his long sleep, and cast from him, with scorn, the hirelings of Power, who thought they had fettered him.

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—In Charleston, at the closing of the books, 15,000 shares had been subscribed to the stock of this great work.

Mr. Pinckney's Address.—We are indebted to some of our young friends at Chapel Hill, for copies of the Address to the Societies at the late Commencement, by the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, of Charleston. We have been much gratified with a hasty perusal of it.

Important Intelligence.—Bicknell's Reporter (Philadelphia,) says that it has good authority for saying the new Bank of the United States intends applying to the next legislature of Pennsylvania for a repeal of its charter on condition of receiving back the bonus paid to the state. The grounds of this determination on the part of the Bank are not assigned, but it is probable that recent political events may afford an explanation.

Extract of a Letter received in Charleston, dated

"RICE HOPE, (N. Santee,) Oct. 19.

"Since I have been here I have seen much misery, and much of human suffering. The loss of property has been immense, not only on South Santee, but also on this river. Mr. Shoolbred has lost, (according to the statement of the physician,) forty-six negroes—the majority lost being the primest hands he had—Bricklayers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths and Coopers. Mr. Wm. Mazyck has lost 35 negroes. Col. Thomas Pinckney, in the neighborhood of 40, and many other Planters, 10 to 20 on each plantation. Mrs Elias Horry, adjoining the plantation of Mr. Lucas, has lost, up to date, 32 negroes—the best part of her primest negroes on that plantation."

We conceive it the duty of the Governor to issue a writ of election immediately to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wilson. No opportunity will be so favorable to a full expression of the public voice as on the 2d Thursday in November. We cannot doubt, notwithstanding the doubts expressed by a contemporary, that Gov. Spaight will issue a writ of election, and give the people of Pasquotank and Perquimons, an oppertunity of being felt in the Senate.—*Raleigh Star.*

FROM THE COLUMBUS HERALD.

VAN BUREN'S VOTES.

In 1820, Van Buren voted that Congress had the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Territories, and instructed the New York Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri.

In 1836, he says that Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1821, he voted to give free negroes the right of suffrage.

In 1822, he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Florida.

In 1824, he voted for the Tariff.

In 1828, he voted for the Tariff Bill of that year, commonly called The Bill of Abominations, after promising the Southern members to vote against it.

He voted for the erection of toll gates, to be kept by Federal toll gatherers—a measure directly at war with State Rights

In 1826, he voted against repealing the duty on salt—thus keeping up the price of that indispensable article.

In addition to all this, in 1812-13, he supported Clinton, the peace Candidate, against Madison and the war—thereby, joining the Federalists and aiming to cripple the Administration—and in 1814, he deserted, and joined the war party.

He supported Clinton at one time, and then turned traitor to him and supported Tompkins, and then again *pirouetted,* and supported Clinton.

He supported Rufus King for the Senate of the United States—a rank Federalist and enemy to the admission of Missouri—and while *publicly* opposing him, secretly plotted to secure his election, and wrote a pamphlet for that end.

He opposed giving the people the privilege of choosing their electors—when they imperatively demanded it of the Legislature.

He opposed giving the people the election of Governor—a privilege dear to every free man.

He opposed the right of Universal suffrage—the corner stone of our liberties; and denied to the poor white man the right of voting unless he had a freehold.

He opposed the election of Jackson, and supported Mr. Crawford—being one of the corrupt Congressional Caucus that nominated the latter—and employed his mouth piece, the Albany Argus, to revile the former under the nickname of "*mister* Jackson."

And when he found the Jackson party to be the stronger, he deserted to it; got himself appointed Secretary of State, contrary to Gen. Jackson's private inclination; and immediately proceeded by fawning sycophancy and servility to worm himself into favor.

He has thrust out all Jackson's old and tried friends, and filled the purlieus of the palace with cringing slaves and corrupt hirelings.

He has put the public money under the charge of a man who swore allegiance to the British Government, in the last war, and has been proven *perjured,* before a Committee of Congress.

And, finally, he has ever been opposed to western interests, to southern policy, and to republican principles, as the foregoing facts, and many others, will show.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The Money Market.—The pressure upon the money market in the city, for two or three days, has been unusually severe, notwithstanding the State Bank has been discounting very liberally. Stocks have fallen some in consequence, as our table will show. The present pressure is caused by various circumstances, among which is the great accumulation of the surplus revenue in the Treasury, not so judiciously managed as it might be, which is soon to be distributed among the several States. The money market has also been affected, and seriously, it is probable, by the recent movements of the Bank of England, for there is now a great *sympathy* between this and the English market. The recent elections in Pennsylvania are not without their effect upon thinking men; for it cannot be disguised that it is almost the universal opinion of mercantile men, that if an Administration could be created which would leave the currency alone, the money market would be less subject to mutation, money more easily got at, and business better.

There are still *forty-one millions two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars* in the Treasury, besides *five million three hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars* in the hands of disbursing officers! There are but three months to the 1st of January, when the distribution takes place.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

BASE TRICK EXPOSED.

As we anticipated, an attempt is made by the unscrupulous managers of the Standard, in their paper dated 27th October, to create the impression that Judge White is withdrawn THE ASSERTION IS UTTERLY and UNQUALIFIEDLY FALSE.

The secret conclaves of which the Kitchen cabinet editors speak, have never taken place, so far as we know or believe, and we suppose we are as much in the secrets of the whig party as Mr. White, or his political mentor, W. H Haywood, Jr. Can a virtuous and intelligent community countenance a party which descends to such infamous means to accomplish its ends? Is there an honorable man of any party, who does not scorn this unprincipled attempt to deceive the people, and juggle them into the support of Martin Van Buren?

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from Capt. Place, of the schr. Medium, arrived on Saturday morning from Jacksonville, that an express arrived at Black Creek on Thursday last, stating that Gov. Call had arrived at the Wythlacoochee, and was prevented from crossing, the Indian force being too strong to make a battle. His guide, Indian Billy, had been killed. Gov. Call had captured 6 Indian Women and 3 children; he had fallen back upon Fort Drane to obtain provisions.

We understand that a volunteer force of about 20 men had proceeded from Black Creek, with the purpose of intercepting a much smaller party of Indians with a drove of Hogs, but were repulsed and had returned to Black Creek without effecting their object.—*Charleston Mercury.*

MARRIED,

At Oxford, N. C. on the 24th inst. Mr. JOSEPH JAMES RIDLEY, Merchant, to Miss ELIZA KINGSBURY, of the same place, recently of the State of New York.

In Moore county, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. A. McCallum, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq. to Miss SARAH CURRIE.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, of Typhus Fever, DUNCAN F. RESTON, aged about 13 years.

In this county, on the 14th inst., ROBERT, son of Jonathan Evans, Esq. aged about 12 years.

In Anson county, on the 15th inst., Mrs. COX, aged about 76 years, widow of the late John Cox, who died on the 9th inst.

Departed this life, in Duplin county, on the 6th instant, in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. RACHAEL WINNIFRED, wife of the Rev. Alexander McIver, after a painful illness of 31 days, which she bore with an unusual share of patience and christian fortitude. She departed with "the full assurance" of hope, expecting to enter into the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

On being asked, a few days before her departure, if she felt resigned at the thought of leaving all the endearments of time and appearing before the highest tribunal; the reply was, *far more so* than I ever expected to be. She remarked at the same time, my prayer is that I may calmly fall asleep in the arms of my Saviour. In the manner of her departure, we find the most consoling evidence that this prayer was richly granted. In this case, tears must flow, but we are forbid to sorrow as those who have no hope.—[COMMUNICATED.

In Elizabeth, Bladen county, on the 19th inst., in the 17th year of her age, Miss SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of the late James B. Purdie, Esq.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh! death!"

The fact is melancholy. In all our movements and expectations we are governed and influenced by some general laws. The seasons change at stated periods;—the flowers of the field bloom and fade in their season;—but the duration of life is uncertain, and we know not the time of its close, until "the footsteps of the messenger are heard at the door." The first gales of Spring bring with them gladness and beauty, but do not diffuse an elixir and surety of life; nor yet does the heavy sigh of Autumn always herald the approach of death. His season embraces all other seasons. But a few weeks and the lovely subject of this eulogy, figured in the bright circle of her companions. Possessed of a most amiable disposition, a finely wrought and carefully cultivated mind, endowed with almost every personal attraction and accomplishment, she had excited the ardent wishes and expectations of all who knew her. The parent's hope, the kinsman's pride, the stranger's kindly admiration centred upon her, as upon the child of happiness; while her natural prudence and vigorous constitution were spent in promises of health and length of days. The Summer had passed and the red rose of health was blooming still upon her cheek; but the first Autumnal blast was scarcely blown, and this fair flower of the Spring lay withered and dead. Truly, oh! death! "all seasons are thine own!" Yet there is a power superior even to that of death. The grace of God, as exemplified in this instance, if it cannot "deter the fell monster from his purpose," at least disarms him of his terror.—The timid girl, to whom a rustling leaf had brought dismay, in sight of the dark, dark grave, was now calm and peaceful as the eternity upon which she was entering. This is the consolation we offer to the widowed heart of a bereaved mother who survives. Her holy religion supported her, and shot athwart "the dim twilight" a portion of the splendour of that immortality into which her life was dawning, a step stone to a temple whose builder and maker is God, and whose foundations are eternity. Then let

No bitter tears for thee be shed,
Blossom of being! seen and gone!
With flowers alone we'd strew thy bed,
O blest departed one!
Whose all of life a rosy ray,
Blush'd into dawn and pass'd away.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, in Bladen county, on Wednesday the 19th inst., after a painful illness of about 22 days duration, Mrs. MARY ELIZA, consort of Dr. John S. Richardson of that county, in the 23d year of her age. Her morning sun has set at noon, but to rise again in eternity's blissful morn. The blighting and withering hand of disease laid upon her a firm and unshaken grasp about the 28th of September, and rendered her a sufferer, though a patient one, of the most severe pain, all of which she bore with christian patience, and during the time of her suffering, exhibited nobly the christian character, until the icy arm of death removed her spirit far beyond the reach of pain. In the death of Mrs. R. the community in which she lived has lost a kind friend; her parents, an obedient and affectionate child; and her husband, a *dear* and *beloved* companion. There was to be found in her character all those qualities which tend to sweeten the hours spent in social intercourse with our fellow beings, and by her many manifestations of goodness and love towards those around her, she endeared to herself a large circle of friends who now mourn her death;—but we sorrow not as those who have no hope, for in the midst of affliction, and during her downward journey to the tomb, she could and did say the Lord was good and she was resigned to his will. She lived a respectable and worthy member of the M. E. Church, and died an accepted child of God!—And with the poet we can now say,

Her languishing head is at rest,
Its thinking and aching are o'er,
Her quiet, immoveable breast
Is heaved by affliction no more;
Her heart is no longer the seat
Of trouble and torturing pain;
It ceases to flutter and beat,
It never shall flutter again.

COMMUNICATED.

Correction.—In the obituary notice of Mrs Harrington, in our last, she was stated to have died on the 16th instead of the 10th inst. and to be the consort of *James* instead of *Thomas* Harrington.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 19th, Clarendon Co's Tow Boats, Commerce and Packet, with Goods, for Thos. J. Jordan, C. J. Orrell, Samuel T. Hawley, Curtis & Myrover, A McLauchlin, Stark & Pearce, Hart & Fuller, Yarbrough & Ray, and W S. Latta, of this place, and for Evans, Hines, & Co. Evans, Horn, & Co. Peter Evans & Co. James S. Purify, A. E. Smith, E. W. Ogbun, W. & A. Stith, Dunham & Clemants, Watson & Elliott, J. H. Smyth, J W Blackwell, J. C. Smyth, J. & J. Blackwell, F. & Franklin, of the Interior.

ALSO, Oct. 25th, Clarendon Co's. Tow Boat, Transport, with Goods, for J M. Dobbin, G. W. & W. Draughan, Jno Munn, Curtis & Myrover, C. T Haigh, David Gee, Leete & Cook, Hart & Fuller, Stark & Pearce, and Anson Bailey, of this place, and for Michael Brown, Clingman & Jarrett, W. & A. Stith, Meroney and Bailey, Clingman & Poindexter, Professor Hooper, Humphreys & Gaither, Ford & Ellis, T Cheshire, J A. Mebane, H. & J. Lindsay, J. M. & J. Allen, Thomas Allen & Co. Armstrong & Mebane, A. Smoot, Bogle & Gaither, R. Reid, Cress & Boger, Golding & Breedlove, J. C. Douthit, S. & J. L. Hargrave, Presly Ray, James S. Purify, Peter Evans & Co. Evans, Hines & Co. Evans, Horn & Co. and Lirnan & Co. of the Interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 27.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	16 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	17 a 17½	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Corn,	65 a 70	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25
Candles, F. F.	15	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flaxseed,	1 25 a 1 35	Wheat,	130 a 140
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	45	Wool,	20a 25
Iron,	5½ a 6		

Prospect Hall Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that handsome and valuable Plantation, known by the name of Prospect Hall, situated on the west side of Cape Fear River, and distant 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the road leading from thence to Wilmington. This place is generally well known, and known to possess more facilities to make money than any other on this River. It contains between 1900 and 2000 acres of Land, a large body of it cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The low grounds are very productive and the most safe from freshets of any low grounds. A great deal of this Land is admirably adapted to Turpentine. There is an excellent Mill site, with the foundation and dam already made, and a great deal of excellent Pine Timber convenient to the Mill. It is also an excellent stand for a Store, and has a very good Store House.

The improvements are very good, having a comfortable Dwelling and all necessary out buildings, two fine large Barns, &c &c.

A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, it is supposed will examine for themselves, &c

THOS. H BYRNE.

Prospect Hall, October 24, 1836 12 f

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday next, the 29th instant, the Lot and Warehouse and the Garden Lot adjoining, lately the property of Elisha Stedman deceased. Also, Pew F in Presbyterian Church. Terms at sale

T. SANDFORD & CO. *Auct'rs.*

October 24, 1836

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being about to remove to Mobile, has duly authorised Mr. Henry Branson to settle and close his business in this town. Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber will please call and liquidate their accounts without delay, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection

LEWIS BROWN.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1836. 12 2m

To Rent.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE on Gillespie Street, with the privilege of Fire Wood for a family.

C. P. MALLETT.

October 24, 1836. 12tf

Murrell, 'the Land Pirate.'

JUST received, "The History of Virgil A. Stewart, and his adventure in capturing Murrell, the great Western Land Pirate, and his gang; also of the Trials, Confessions, and Execution of a number of his associates in the State of Mississippi, in 1835, and the Execution of five Gamblers in the city of Vicksburg, July 6, 1835"

Also, "Six Years in the Monasteries of Italy, by Rev S. J. Mahoney, late a Capuchin Friar in the Convent of the Immaculate Conception at Rome."

The Merchant's Clerk, by the author of "Passages from the Diary of a London Physician."

E J HALE.

October 26, 1836.

Notice.

WANTED at Society Hill, S. C. three or four first rate JOURNEYMAN TAILORS, of good and steady habits. To such; extra wages will be given for steady employment Call immediately.

D. C. McLANE, *Tailor.*

October 24, 1836. 12 1w

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT, For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

Mountain Butter
JUST RECEIVED.

3000 lbs. first rate MOUNAIN BUTTER, made by Messrs Wm. & Lewis Hale, of Grayson county, Virginia. C J. ORRELL.

October 26, 1836.

A Clerk wanted.

AN active and intelligent youth is wanted to attend the Subscriber's Book Store.

E. J. HALE.

October 26, 1836.

GALES'S ALMANAC,
For 1837,

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN WATCHES,

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to,

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

5 Hhds best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces Fancy Prints,
125 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles.

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Syrup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon,
200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by
P. I. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1836. 95tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, tender their services to the public. They will attend the Circuit Courts of Gibson, Lauderdale, Fayette, Tipton and Haywood Counties, and do a Collection business throughout the Western District of Tennessee.

WILLIAM B. GROVE.
JOHN B. ASHE.

Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn 100-tf

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 6 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,

150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared.

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 1tf.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J JORDAN

August 18. 2tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836. 8tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836 2 t

Shirtings and Sheetings

31 BALES Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
9 cases Bleached, do.
Just received and for sale by
H. P. PECK.

October 12. 10 3w

MERINOES.

80 PIECES French and English MERINOES,
200 do Circassians
Just received and for sale by
H. P. PECK.

October 12. 10 3w

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWELL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir*:—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing affections of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb 5th. 1836

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we shall make application to the next General Assembly of this State for the emancipation of our Slave Tom, commonly known as Tom Hadley.

JAMES H. HOOPER.
JOSHUA CARMON.
SAM'L T. HAWLEY.
SAMPSON BOON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1836. 3-tmd

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

20 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 tierces loaf ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
50 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 barrels ditto.

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

August 17. 1836. 2 tf.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos. E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the Jail in Fayetteville.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, N. C. July 25 99 tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINAL STOMACHICAL ETHEPHOLE, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhaus ed all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementitious functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 1y.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE
ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836 85 tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13 JOHN MUNN

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Being an entirely new Stock, selected by himself in New York. He solicits his friends and the public to give him a call, at the Store lately occupied by Norman McKinnon, South side of Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

JAS. DODD.

Fayetteville, August 26, 1836 4tf

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 23, 1836. 95 tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee.
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31. 4tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices

HALL & JOHNSON

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
50 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 cerroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN,
LOUIS S. BELDEN. } *Ex'rs.*

September 7. 5-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

Moses Oliver vs. The heirs of Wm Crawford, dec'd } Constable return, Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Crawford, Elizabeth Crawford, Calvin Crawford, Lucy J. Crawford, Mastin M. Crawford, Elizabeth Crawford and Martha M. Crawford, Defendants in this case, reside out of the State:—Therefore, Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that unless they appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, to plead or demur, the lands levied on will be condemned to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of August, A D, 1836.

(7.) A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

Committed

TO the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 26th of July, NELSON, a negro man about 25 years old, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, and says he belongs to a Mr. Newberry, of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

September 7, 1836.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,
—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

Notice.

MR Elijah Fuller is hereby these presents appointed my true and lawful Attorney, with full power to transact all business belonging to me, and to whom all persons in arrears with the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, will please make immediate payment.

E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, Oct 5, 1836. 9-tc.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has just received his Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c.

To which he respectfully invites the attention of Purchasers generally. His assortment is much larger than he has ever offered in this market, and will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

☞ Superior James River Chewing TOBACCO.

PETER P. JOHNSON

September 15, 1836. 6tf

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

James White vs. Coor Cooper, Adm'r de bonis non of Benjamin Crumpler, deceased, } Suggestion of a deficiency of Assets.—Order for sci. fa. to charge Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Adan Butler and wife Sophia, Ezekiel Butler and wife Eliza, heirs at law of said deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the said Adan and wife, and Ezekiel and wife, to appear at the next Term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.

(7) THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

Elias Faison vs. Coor Cooper, Adm'r de bonis non of Benjamin Crumpler, deceased } Suggestion of a deficiency of Assets.—Order for sci. fa. to charge Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Adan Butler and wife Sophia, Ezekiel Butler and wife Eliza, heirs at law of said deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the said Adan and wife, and Ezekiel and wife, to appear at the next Term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.

(7) THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

John Williams vs. Coor Cooper, Adm'r de bonis non of Benjamin Crumpler, deceased. } Suggestion of a deficiency of Assets.—Order for sci. fa. to charge Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Adan Butler and wife Sophia, Ezekiel Butler and wife Eliza, heirs at law of said dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the said Adan and wife, and Ezekiel and wife, to appear at the next term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.

(7.) THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Worthy of Notice.

THOSE afflicted with inflamed or sore eyes should be aware of the great excellence of

Dr. ADAMS' EYE WATER,

In the treatment of this troublesome affliction. It has been before the public but a short time, yet it has been fairly tested in comparison with all the common remedies, and with what success may be inferred from the extensive demand now existing for it, and from the numerous testimonials of its value now in the hands of the proprietor, one or two of which it was deemed proper to subjoin.

Sir—It is with pleasure I state to you, that my wife, who was troubled with sore eyes, was completely cured by using one bottle of Dr. Adams' Eye Water.

JOHN GARDNER, Green st. near 7th.
NORRISTOWN, Pa.

Mr. Fisher—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior excellence of Dr. Adams' Eye Water over several others that I have tried. Having given Dr. Thompson's a fair trial, I consider Dr. Adams' by far the best, and it is free from that smarting produced by Thompson's. I know several gentlemen in this place who have tried both, and they decidedly prefer Dr. Adams'. I consider Dr. Adams' Eye Water a very valuable medicine. Yours,

BENJAMIN POWELL.

Prepared and sold by the sole proprietor, JOSEPH FISHER, south west corner Seventh and Buttonwood streets.

John R. Rowand, 249 Market street.
E. A. Hoskins, 376 Market street.
John Bringhurst, 10th and Chesnut st.
Paul G. Oliver, 10th and Race sts.
Edward Higgins, 7th and Callowhill sts.
R. Jordon & Co., 3d and Arch, and 3d and Walnut sts.
Joseph H. Brooks, Beach street, opposite the market, Kensington.
J. C. McKane, Front and Christian sts.

And in all the cities and towns throughout the Union.

For sale by E. J. HALE

Fayetteville, Sept. 7.